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By string of a degree of the Superish Court of the District of Columbia, in changery Silling. Canso of Dyer ve. Perkins of al. No. 360, equity decist; we will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESPAT, July M. opasting, all of cicles, p. m. all this section traction, in front of the premises, on TUESPAT, July M. opasting, all of cicles, p. m. all this section traction are all the county of the premises of the product of the premises of a tract called The Ridge, the motes and bounded of which will be about one water from "Good Ingot in the Alexandric Fore;" and Piscenteway, and adjoining the ingle of Thomas desiring a premise wighing to purchase a garden form. The premise of the purchase of the purch

ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED main the list instant, same hour and place ion in the rear of the Race Course, as note of Thomas Jonesius, and shout nientown. If desired, this propert

w. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers.

DY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, DATA

Do so the Pik day of June, 1888, and recorded in
Liber R H H, folica 189, 180 and 181, one of the
land records for the county of Washington, is hall
were the pike of the county of Washington, is hall
were the pike of the pract of the premises, on
circle p. m. Lore nambered 17, 18 and 25, in eabdivision of course unmbered 182, sequence of the first of the pike of the
buildings. Torms of calls cach. All expense of
decade and stamps at each of their production
to blad the sails.

J. B. WHEKLER & O. C.,
1624-38

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COUNSELLOIS ASS ATTOMACY I. T. LAND
IN THE SOUTH OF THE DISTRICT.
THE COUNSEL OF COUNTERS. AND
COMMITTEES OF COUNTERS.

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VOL. 8-NQ. 199.

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MARBLE MANTELS The ground on which my markle yard is situated faving been soid, and contemplating removing before the lat of formary rest, 1 offer yet is removed well selected stort of MARIELE MONTHERS. AT ORDER AND MARIELE MARIELE. A CHARLE AND MARIELE AND MAR

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20.00 Sangor Laths.

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This House is entirely new, elegantly furnished expelied with water and gas throughout also contains expert billiard and list him leave.

Hooms on the first and second flows reson anglithms for innecessing uses, and its resonant trained to the contains the contains and the contains the contains and the contains the

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The way of the stable of the stable. The property of the stable of the

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ASTRIBUS HATS and FLOWERS, and
A large assortions of Gentlaum's White Merino
SHIRTS and DIAW Elb., and all the latest styles
of TIES and BUWS, and off the Astribus too numerical
tribs and BUWS, and off the Astribus too numerical
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Stoves and Tinware. A. J. HAUAN

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JOBBING promptly attended to. mb17-tf

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

Review of Mot Sensons for a Quarter of a Century Mortality Important Suggestions Sunstroke, etc. The extreme hair of the weather and its long duration in simust every section of the country is the great topic of remark. The New York Commercial of Wednesday, commenting upon the weather to that city, says:

Since 125 the average head during the month of July has been about eighty-seven degrees. In 18th, however, it averages hintery wo denote the commentation of the severage temperature during August aince 18th has not exceeded eighty-divedgrees. During many years the average texture of the greece. During many years the average texture of the greece for the severage temperature during August aince 18th has not exceeded eighty-divedgrees. During many years the average temperature

Since 1825 the hotlest days of the year have coursed in July and the latter end of June. rred in July and the latter end of June, two hottest days experienced since that 'were June 90, 1805, and July 19, 1838. On becasion the mercury rose to 160 degrees, the temperature of July 14, during some of beated terms since 1815, has been as fol-

The New York Perf, of the same us, and the same us, and the same us of the same u

tively were in sea and see, in the own year touching so degrees, of an excess of two the grees were that has added largely to the mortality, mearly forty deaths having occurred from sub-stroke yesterday.

The weather has largely increased diarrhead diseases, and destroyed hundreds of children in the tenement diarries. The suitary regulations of the board of health have done much to protect the city from epidemics, otherwise the heat would be much more destructive of life. The exceeding elements with the second of the control of the control

and warm utines are the proper aliments, and if absolutely necessary, at intervals, a small dose of "syrip of faitharb" as atonic. Avoling too much covering by day and night, as also excessive excrete; bathing daily is tepit water. These, and the usual area of the control of the second of the se

brickinyers, and out-door laborers practice this simple preventive with success in every instance.

PATAL CARRILMENT HIS.

**Monday there was in Troy, N. Y., a case of prostration and death indused by earelessness. High McDongugh, a moulder, had been at work as usual, and after pouring off in the sho-ine which operation, of course, the became greatly heated—he imprudently wgot into the ceilar of the foundry for the purpose of cooling off. The formation of the purpose of of the purpos

Remember that the bess and neck must be kept cool and also be free from the pressure of tight clothing.

3. If headsche, dirziness, a festing of tightness across the forehead, a failing of sight or a feeling of weakness and proatralion (giving out) occurs, let the person immediately go to the control of t

The Syracuse Courier is entitled to our sym-pathics. Will somebody please send it a fan, put it in a refrigerator, or bind a cold rag around its head. Just read it: "With that

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Fortieth Congress-Second Session FRIDAY JULY 15, 1668.
Wilson presented the credentials of D. Abbott, as Senates from the State the Osrolina, for the term ending March

On motion of Mr. Conking a new conference committee was appointed on the bill to authorise the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive departments, the House baving refused to agree to the report of the first committee, and asked a new conference. Mr. Howard, from the Joint Committee on Ordanace, presented a report, in writing, with the testimony taken by the ammittee; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conness called up the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, when it was hald saids informally, sed the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. The Committee on Appropriations feported the following amendments; which were concurred in:

the following amendments; which were conoursed in:
Striking out the appropriation of \$8,000 for
easual repairs of the Patent Office buildings
Striking out the clause discountiauting all
work on the Washington aqueduct.
To supply the decision of reporting and
printing the proceedings of the Senate in the
Davity-Clabe, \$81,000

The following apprepriations are made for
definiencies in the appropriations for darrying
out the reconstruction note: For the First
district, \$6,000, Second district, \$217,089.25;
Fourth district, \$55,200; Fifth district,
\$45,000, Total, \$232,085.25.

The following apprepriations are made to
earry out the reconstruction acts for the year
beginning June 30, 1863;
For the First district, \$33,000; Second district, \$15,000; Third district, \$15,000; Fourth
district, \$15,000; Third district, \$15,000; Fourth
district, \$25,000; Therefore an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for continuing the filling

The following appropriations are made to sarry out the reconstruction acts for the year beginning June 30, 1862;
For the First district, 293,000; Swoond district, 213,000; Third district, 215,000; Fourth district, 215,000; Third district, 250,000.

The Tata, 2373,000.

The First district, 215,000; Fourth district, 215,000; Fifth district, 250,000.

The Tata, 2373,000.

Mr. Presenden offered an amendment appropriating 210,000 for continuing the filling and grading of the Capitol grounds. Adopted.

By uranimous consent the request of the House for a committee of conference on the House for a committee of conference on the Markewere appointed on park of the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull, by manimous consent, presented a joint resolution, which was read.

Mr. Trumbull, by manimous consent, presented a joint resolution, which was read.

Mr. Fessenden then presented the gredentials of John S. Harris and William Pitt Kelling, elected as Senators from the State of Louisiana, ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which was read.

The Sanators then came forward and were aworn in.

The deficiency bill was then proceeded with.

The third escation of the bill provides that no contract whateovers shall be entered into the industry of the Countries of the Countries, for the train shall have been must to pay a larger such that the contract whateovers shall be entered into the industry of the Countries of the Countrie The third section of the bill provides that no contract whatsoever shall be entered into binding the Government to pay a larger sum than the amount appropriated for a specific purpose, and no person shall be employed by any "spartment unless an appropriation shall shall have been made to pay such person; and if any officer of the Government shall offend knowingly against the foregoing provisions, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdenseanor, and imprisoned not more than two years nor less than six months, be fined \$4,000, and thereafter be deemed incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

This provision was strongly opposed by Marzes. Sherman and Fesseedeen, who contended that it was an absurdity, and it would be impossible to execute it.

After further discussion, Mr. Sherman moved to strike and the about the tree was a law of Congress prescribing how three elections should be held, and the

be impossible to execute it.

After further discussion, Mr. Sherman moved to strike cut the whole section; which was agreed to—ayes 29, noss 13.

Mr. Sherman edirect an amendment appropriating 29,000 for the detection of counterfeiters of United States notes and securities; which was agreed to.

Several gentlemen appealed to Mr. Scheneb.

which was greed to.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Com-merce, moved a namendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for deficiencies in the appropria-tions for the completion of certain public

Government from May, 1861, to January, 1867, to be in fall of all claim.

Mr. Ferry and others objected to the bill.

Mr. Conness insisted that, as it excited debaie, it should go over.

Mr. Drake called up the bill to authorize the sale of the arsens property and grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Mo., and donating certain portions thereof.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported an anandment looking to the exection of a monument to the late Gen. Nathaniel Lych, which was adopted; several other amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the House bill to ald in the improvement of the Rock Lisand and Der Moines Rapide in the Mississippiriver; which was passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the hill exonerating cortain vessels of the United States trading to Canada from tonnage fees; which was parsed.

Mr. Lisan called up the bill revolation the

rights of userried women in the District of Columbia.

The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the entire bill, providing that the husband of no married woman in the District of Columbia shall have any control over her property acquired previous to or subsequent to her marriage, and she shall have absolute control over all her property except that conveyed to her by her husband, to the detriment of her areditors; and she shall have the absolute right to bequeath or dispose of her property or any interest in It.

Mr. Morton opposed the bill.

Debate being likely the bill was laid over.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to reduce the military peace establishment of the United States.

military peace establishment of the United States.

(It provides for the reduction of the army to thirty regiments of infantry, sight of cavalry and four of strillerry; the number of enlisted men to 28,000, and for the mustering out of the service of the band at West Point.)

The bill was read, and then, on motion of Mr. Wilson, made the special order for to-morrow at 4 e'clock

The unfushed business, being the deficiency appropriation bill, was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Chandler to appropriate 21,000,000 for the repair and improvement of the public works on lakes and itvers.

Mr. Howe moved to increase the amount to \$1,000,000.

on lakes and rivers.

Mr. How moved to increase the amount to \$1,500,000.

Mr. Williams thought one million would be sufficient from now until the early part of the next ession, when the regular river and harbor appropriation bill would be taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Howe was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment repealing all laws making appropriations for the relative of the court of Claims, and of the Assistant Attorney General for the present fixed year, and appropriating \$12,400 for the salary of two assistant attorney generals, one chief clerk, and two clerks of class 4, and \$200,000 addition to the amount alreedy appropriated for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims. Adopted.

Mr. Creatin offered an amendment, appropriating \$12,204.04, for pay of assistant messagers of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment, appropriating \$172,327.11 for feeding friendly destitute Indians, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Peace Commissioner.

The amendment met with great opposition.

mendation of the Indian Peace Commissioner.

The amendment met with great opposition,
but was finally agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15.

At 10-46 p. m. Mr. Tieton moved to adjoitm, which was not agreed to.
Mr. Williams offered an amendment appropriating \$6,300 for additional clerks in the
Burgeon tieneral's offer. Rejected.

At 11:75 p. m., Mr. Colo moved to adjourn;
which was disagreed to.
Mr. Vickers moved an amendment giving
additional compensation to Department overlay;

The credentials were reserved to Mr. Schenck, on Steetlons.

Several gentlemen appealed to Mr. Schenck, who held the floor, to yield to them.

Mr. Mulline demanded the regular order of butless, and then, on motion of Mr. Schenck, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the pending bill, Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, in the chair.

The hill and amondments were read through by the Clerk.

merce, moved an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for decisioncies in the appropriation for the completion of certain public works on lakes and rivers.

Mr. Chandler stated that his amendment was intended to be in lieu of the river and harbor appropriation bill. which bill be moved to postpone until December next.

Without further action the Senate west into executive resision, and after some time eyent therein, took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

Before the executive resision Mr. Conking nobilited a report from the conference committee on the bill to authorise the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive departments; which was concurred to, we will entry B. St. Maris \$10,000 for his services in procuring the arrest of John H. Sarratt which was passed.

Mr. Summer sailed up the House bill to pay illenty B. St. Maris \$10,000 for his services in procuring the arrest of John H. Sarratt which was passed.

Mr. Summer sailed up the bill making the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska.

The Committee on Foreign Rehaltions reported in favor of striking out the first section of the bill, as follows:

He it enotted, fer. That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the stipulations of the House with the Senate and the President to conclude treaties.

This amendment was agreed to.

The committee of the minutes. Repeted the minutes Repeted.

Mr. Brooks. As this is the most important manuers before this Congress, lavolving \$300,000,000, demiand the years and mays upon the gentleman's [Mr. Schenck's] motion of the House would be seen to minute the grain resolved itself into Committee of the House would be seen to make it the typical to the stipulations of the House would be seen to minute and the propersists, the House would desire to enter into general device which was desired to the minute of the house would desire to enter into general device which was a seen to the seen the seen the seen that the condition of the seen

PRICE 3 CENTS.

The amendment was rejected—year 78, mays 50.

Mr. Hubberd, of West Virginia moved to amend by retaining the clause in the original bill providing for 20, 30, and 40 year bonds, and to add thereto 50 year bonds to bear interest at the following rates: 20 year bonds at 5 per cent: 50 year at 41 per cent: 40 year at 4 year at 4 per cent: 40 year at 40 year at 50 year at 40 year at 50 y

Mr. Piks, of Maine, then moved to amend the amendment proposed by the Ways and Massa Committee by meking the Interest on the 40 year bonds, proposed by the committee, 4 per centum.

Mr. Butier, of Massachusetts, opposed any amendment which would provide for more than one class of bond. We had now nineteen different kinds of United States securities, and the great number oreates too much embarcassant. He believed that one long bond would be mest acceptable to the creditors of the Government. What the people wanted was a permanent investment at a low rate of interest, with an assurance that the interest would be regularly paid.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of a funding bill of some kind. If no one choes to fund under it, no harm would be done, and, if any one choose to take the new bonds at a reduced rate of interest, the country would be benefited. But he thought it was inspedient to offer to fund until the 5 20 bonds were paid. After these were paid. Althoring to the respective political platforms, relating to the finances, he argued that the Democratic platform was all in the interest of the bondholders, and he would not hesitate to say that if Frank Blair stood upon the other, he would vote for Frank Blair.

Mr. Schenck said his object in this bill was to onnolidate the public debt of the country and at a low rate of interest. Other nations had done so, and there was no reason why we could not do so. He knew that we could not consolidate thas public debt of the country and at a low rate of interest. Other nations had done so, and there was no reason why we could not do so. He knew that we could not do so. He knew that we could have the bonds acken.

Mr. Dislan, of Ohio, argued that the time had not yet arrived for the consolidation of the public debt at a low rate of interest as old established governments of Europe could, but we were rapidly advancing to that period and condition when we could not the change the bonds exchanged, but he doubt a hearing oul 4 per cent. or 3.05 per cent. But ther

Mr. Pile, of Missouri, moved to amend by providing for one long bond, to run for sixty years. He doubted whather a bond for a shorter period would meet with favor, or that it would be readily taken by our people. Mr. Scheuck believed that the bonds proposed in this bill would be readily taken. He recognised the necessity, however, of giving every possible and irrepealable guarantee that the bonds themselves or the interest arising from them, should ever be taxed. Let it be fixed and unafterable how these bonds are to

from them, should ever be taxed. Let it be fixed and unsfireable how these bonds are to be paid, and they would be taken. And the very ambiguity and uncertainty surrounding the 5.20 and other bonds, would make holders thereof anxious for a change.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass, advocated a loss that would be as permanent as possible, and in his argument aliuded to the fact that while 3 per cent, bonds of Messachusetts were aboven in the condon and Frankfort, the United States bunds were below par in the same archest.

par in London and Frankfort, the United States bunds were below par in the same market.

Mr. Butler, of Mass, argued that if the bunds were exampt from taxation; were so issued as to be free from all fluctuations by reason of future legislation; and if their terms were positively fired there would be no difficulty in having them taken.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said a good deal hat been said about the Massachusetts bends. He thought that the reason why they were quoted so well was that they were permanent investments, while the bends of the United States were liable to be sent home for payment at any time.

The amendment for the sixty-year bonds was rejected.

The question then recurred upon the amendment proposed by the Ways and Masna Committee, to strike out the clause of the Sentie bill as amended by Mr. Hubbard, of W. Vaproviding for bends of twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty years, and to insert a clause providing for one long bond for forty years.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., opposed the length of time proposed, and argued that it would be best to make a shorter period for the payment.

The amendment to strike out and insert in the amendment to strike out that it would be best to make a shorter period for the payment.

ment.

The amondment to strike out and insert was agreed to—yess 62, mays 40.

The amendment slowing the ten forty bonds to be funded like other bonds was

bonds to be funded like other bonds was sgreed to.

The amendment preventing the funding of debts past due or maturing before the 50th of June, 1869, was sgreed to.

Mr. Pike moved to amend by providing that the interest on the bonds and the incomes therafrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, local, or municipal authority.

Mr. Alligen, of June, onnesed the amend:

under state, toess, or municipal authority.

Mr. Allien, of lows, opposed the amendment, as he doubted the right or expediency of this House to adopt it. In cases of great public emergency it might become necessary to tax every resource in the country, and it would not be imposing a uniform tax if we exempted the bondholders who were best pro-

exempted an evolute the tested.

Mr. Ganfald, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment by providing that the income from the lands shall be subject to such income tax as may be assessed upon other in-

come tax as may be agreesed upon other in-comes.

Mr. Pike's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Pike's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., moved to strike out what had just been inserted, and to insert as follows: "Which said bonds shall be liable to taxation by or under State, municipal or local authority to the same exists as money is taxed under such State, municipal or local authority and no greater."

authority, and no greater."

Pending consideration the committee rose.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., presented the credentials of the Representatives elect from the State of Louisiana. Referred to Committee on Rections.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

streets, fronting Pennsylvania avenue, and is fur-nished to subscribers (by carriers) at 50 cents per

Mail subscribers, \$6.00 per annum; \$3.00 for six mathe; and 41.50 for three months, invertably to

The consideration of the funding bill was resumed.

The first clause of the first section was mended to read to as to authorise the Section of the Treasury to issue coupon or registered bonds in such form as he may prescribe.

The amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and Means Committee to the second amendment proposed by the Ways and direct," a splits to the trace of the second amendment was rejected—year 18. The new section proposed by the committee to the second to the amount of \$30 to converted into bonds, or vice versa, was read.

The new section proposed by the committee allowing greenbacks to the amount of \$30 to converted into bonds, or vice versa, was read.

Messrs Pike, of Me., and Blair, of Mich., opposed the section.

Mesers. Pike, of Me., and Blair, of Mich., opposed the section.

Mr. Pike moved to amend that clause of the section which allows bonds to be redeemed, "unless the United States notes thes outstanding shall amount to \$400,000,000," by reducing the amount named from 400,000,000 to 366,000,000.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, opposed the arguments of Mesers. Pike and Iliair, in relation to the right of Congress to authorise the issue of legal tender notes in the present condition of the country.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennesste, argued against the whole section, because it reversed the principles of our financial policy and converts a non-interest bearing money into an interest bearing security.

the section as proposes by the ways and Means Committee. The section was rejected and stricken out.

(This section provided for conversion and was instead of the 3d section of the Senate bill, which reisted to payment of couracts made specifically for payment in coin.)

The question then recurred upon the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee to strike out the 3d section of the original bill.

After debats by Messrs Axiell, Logan, Bayden, Blingham, and others, the section was amended by interting the previso of which Mr. Schenck gave notice yesterday, and the recommendation of the committee to strike out the whole section was then agreed to.

Pending further consideration, the committee rose, and the House at 19:30, adjourned.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS is very III.

DICKERS IS Sity-seven years old.

"Faintation cuains" adorn the plantage at Longress Hall, Saratoge.

A cuit b with a probects like an elephant's has been born in Zanesville, ()a.

Tunne are several female gymnasts in Lon-

Tun drouth is ruining things in Spain and

PEN, PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

Barrisone has \$1,600,000 which it wishes to invest in a city han. to invest in a city hall.

The other day a small New Haven boy ate twenty-eight grains of bella donna, and died.

Fus." rays man is a tele-gram-in-ivorous animal.

First and mosquitoes have everything their own way in Maine. A nonerr, evidently one of bad taste, at an English gentleman letely. Morro run run Mannino ... bever des-pair ... Kechunge.

Ex-DETECTIVE BARES left \$250,000 to his heirs.
COUNTREFEIT NOTES on the National Bank
of Lockport are in circulation.
Last week was the most encouraging of the
reason to paper coller dealers. Four a day
was a small supply for active men.

was a small supply for active men.

A CONDUCTOR situation on the Pacific railroad is a sweet boon. One of them shows twelve arrow wounds and two scalp patches.

The Chinese like lee cream, and assert that American professors of the department of the cuisine know how to cook it very nicely.

The late Eddar Emble 100 interests of the cook it was nicely.

A LARGE ANOUNT of counterfeit money is in circulation in the Saginaw Valley, in Michigan, and recent developments show that it is man-ufactured in the vicinity of East Saginaw. Furn countries are about to send out Arctic expeditions. We would like to go to the Arctic regions by telegraph during this "heated term."

"heated term."

PRINCE ALPRED thinks he won't go away to distant colonies any more. he is willing to take it for granted, hereafter, that the sun does it's duty and never sets on British soil.

A Missours farmer shoared a sheep recently, the deece of which was but one year and seven days old, and yet it weighed twenty-seven and a quarter pounds.

Tun Pine Bluff (Ark.) Vinuicator warms Radieals that the apper will some time pierce their "polluted carossees."

A max in Cleveland, Ohlo, has insured his

A MAN in Cleveland, Ohio, has insured his life for \$30,000, to be devoted, at his death, to the endowment of the thio Wesleyan University.

If those exposed to the sun would place a wet handkerchief or cloth of any kind in their hats, they would avoid severe headache caured by solar heat, or sanstreke.

AN EXCURNING mays that the private gentle-men of New York own \$20,000,000 worth of blooded horses. This really surprises us as we know the private snots must own much more than the gentlemen.

on Elections.

Mr. Schenck moved that the session to exhibition to outdo the Paris affair, and to come off in 1870, to open on the 4th of July, the contential anniversary of the Declaration of the funding.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess of Independence.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7.30.

The House reassembled at 7.30, and re-sumed consideration of the funding bill. There being not more than a dozen members present

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN